# Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1802. [No. 387


## Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

*At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,*

Rum in bls.
Malaga Wine in qr. casks,
Sugar in bls.
Gin in cases,

Soap in boxes,
Candles do.
Chocolate do.
Hyson skin Tea in chests.

*Also,*

*A quantity of DRY GOODS,*

*Amongst which, are*

Chintzes,
Bombazets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
German Dowlas,
Russia Sheeting,

Calicoes,
Chintz Shawls,
Flag Handkers.
Check do.
Sewing Silks,
Threads & Tapes.

*Likewise,*

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,

a large quantity of

READY MADE CLOTHES,

and a number of other articles.

H. and T. MOORE,

*March 8.* *Auctioneers.*

## Public Sale.

*On TUESDAY,*

*At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,*

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

*A variety of DRY GOODS,*

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

March 8. Vendue-Master.

## Public Sale.

*On THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold on the premises,*

That valuable

*Two story Frame House,*

on the corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets, with the lot thereto belonging, which contains 28 feet on Duke and 50 feet on St. Asaph street.——Also,

*One half acre Lot,*

fronting on St. Asaph street adjoining Mr. Lutz's tan yard; to be sold entire or in divisions, as may best suit the purchasers: Together with the remainder of the

*Stock in Trade,*

of Dennis Folley.—— —Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, amongst which, are feather beds, bed clothes, bedsteads, desks, tables, chairs, cupboards, &c. &c. the whole being the property of the said Dennis Folley.

Further particulars and terms of payment will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

March 4. Vendue-Master.

*An Apprentice wanted*

## JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Russia Duck,
30 Ravens do.
6 Chests of Souchong Tea,
Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,
West-India do. in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Shoes in boxes assorted,

East-India Goods.

*Also,*

The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain Snow, consisting of
43 Tons Plaister of Paris,
60 Casks of Lime,
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,
40 Boxes of dipt Candles.

January 22. d

FOR SALE,

*The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,*

From Rhode-Island, now landing and consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

*For Sale, Freight or Charter,*

The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4. d

## JUST RECEIVED,

*And for sale by the subscriber, at his Grocery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince street,*

Fresh Oranges and Lemons in boxes from Lisbon,
Do. figs in frails,
30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Tamarins.

*Also,*

Apples by the barrel,
Shellbarks do.
Good Cyder do.
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Mould Candles do.
R. Island Cheese and Potatoes of a superior quality,
Queens Ware assorted,

And every other article in the GROCERY LINE,

*Thomas Simms.*

Feb. 6. d

## TIMOTHY HAY.

THE Subscriber has a quantity of Timothy Hay for Sale, which he will deliver in Alexandria, or at any distance not exceeding ten miles from his farm, at the moderate price of Four Shillings per hundred. A line addressed to him at this place, and left at the Post-Office, Alexandria, will be received, and immediate attention paid to it.

LAWRENCE LEWIS.

Mount Vernon, March 6.

dt4th April.

*For Sale,*

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

*With a variety of other*

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

Jan. 11. d

## FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL about 15 years old. Enquire of the Printers.

Feb. 10. d3w

## TABLET OF TASTE.

JUST RECEIVED,

*By Cottom and Stewart,*

And for sale at their Book Store, Royal Street,

**The Tablet of Taste:**

OR,

POCKET ALMANACK

FOR 1802.

*The Contents of which are as follow, viz.*

THE FRONTISPIECE representing the Urn carried in the Funeral Procession of *Washington*, at New-York, with a description of that Procession.

Census of the United States.

Eclipses.

Common Notes.

*Description of the Engravings.*

1. Montreal. 2 and 3 Fancy Pieces. 4 Seat of John Adams, Esq. 5 Detroit. 6 Quebec. 7 Bridge over the Piscataqua River. 8 View of the Mouth of the Genesee River. 9 View on the Genesee River. 10 Table Rock. 11 Bunker's Hill. 12 Passiac Falls, with descriptions of the whole.

Lines on the Passiac Falls. List of the principal officers of the Government of the United States. Early Friendship. To the Evening Star. The Composition of a Kiss. To Celia on her Birth Day. Miracles. Solitude. Sonnet to Independence. Sweet Echo. St. Paul at Athens. Prospect of Winter. A Flight of Fancy. The Exile of Erine. The Mother. Roads from N. York to Kingston, Upper Canada.

*They have also received,*

Lyric Ballads, by Wadsworth.
Leonard and Gertrude, &c.

March 8. d

## GERMAN LINENS.

*Joseph Riddle & Co.*

HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

*A Quantity of*

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.

December 20. d

*By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Robert Hamilton and Esther his wife, to the subscribers, on* SATURDAY *the seventeenth day of April next, will be exposed to sale, upon the premises, on a* CREDIT *of*

6. 12 and 18

*months, the payments to be secured by approved securities.*

## A Lot of Ground

Lying upon the south side of Prince street and to the eastward of Water street, in the town of Alexandria, extending 23 feet upon Prince street, and running back 44 feet 4 inches, on which is erected a commodious two story frame dwelling house.

*Also,*

## Another Lot of Ground

adjoining thereto, extending 36 feet to an 8 feet alley, with the privilege of the alley. Upon this lot is erected a warehouse the whole front. This ground is subject to an annual rent forever of seventy two dollars. Titles will be made as soon as the payments are secured.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN C. HERBERT.

March 5. d

## JANNEY & PATON

*Have just received and offer for Sale,*

A quantity of New-England Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.

Feb. 2. d

## Congress of the United States

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Friday, February 19.*

*Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain Acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."*

Mr. BAYARD.—Mr. Chairman, I must be allowed to express my surprize at the course pursued by the honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) in the remarks which he has made on the subject before us. I had expected that he would have adopted a different line of conduct. I had expected it as well from that sentiment of magnanimity which ought to have been inspired by a sense of the high ground he holds on the floor of this house, as from the professions of a desire to conciliate, which he has so repeatedly made during the session. We have been invited to bury the hatchet, and brighten the chain of peace. We were disposed to meet on middle ground. We had assurances from the gentleman, that he would abstain from reflections on the past, and that his only wish was that we might unite in future in promoting the welfare of our common country. We confided in the gentleman's sincerity, and cherished the hope, that if the divisions of party were not banished from the house, its spirit would be rendered less intemperate. Such were our impressions, when the mask was suddenly thrown aside, and we saw the torch of discord lighted and blazing before our eyes. Every effort has been made to revive the animosities of the house and to inflame the passions of the nation. I am at no loss to perceive why this course has been pursued. The gentleman has been unwilling to rely upon the strength of his object, and has therefore determined to make the measure a party question. He has probably secured success, but would it not have been more honorable and more commendable to have left the decision of a great constitutional question to the understanding and not to the prejudices of the house. It was my ardent wish to discuss the subject with calmness and deliberation, and I had intend to avoid every topic which could awaken the sensibility of party. This was my temper and design when I took my seat yesterday. It is a course at present we are no longer at liberty to pursue. The gentleman has wandered far, very far from the points of the debate, and has extended his animadversions to all the prominent measures of the former administration. In following him thro' his preliminary observations, I necessarily lose sight of the bill upon your table.

The gentleman commenced his strictures with the philosophic observation, that it was the fate of mankind to hold different opinions as to the form of government which was preferable. That some were attached to the monarchal, while others thought the republican more eligible. This, as an abstract remark, is certainly true, and could have furnished no ground of offence, if it had not evidently appeared that an allusion was designed to be made to the parties in this country. Does the gentleman suppose that we have a less lively recollection than himself of the oath which we have taken to support the constitution; that we are less sensible of the spirit of our government, or less devoted to the wishes of our constituents? Whatever impression it might be the intention of the gentleman to make, he does not believe that there exists in the country an anti republican party. He will not venture to assert such an opinion on the floor of this house. That there may be a few individuals having a preference for monarchy is not improbable; but will the gentleman from Virginia, or any other gentleman affirm in his place, that there is a party in the country who wish to establish monarchy?

Infinuations of this ſort belong not to the legiſlature of the union. Their place is an election ground or an ale-houſe. Within theſe walls they are loſt; abroad, they have had an effect, and I fear are ſtill capable of abuſing popular credulity.

We were next told of the parties which have exiſted, divided by the oppoſite views of promoting executive power and guarding the rights of the people. The gentleman did not tell us in plain language, but he wiſhed it to be underſtood, that he and his friend were the guardians of the people's rights, and that we were the advocates of executive power.

I know that this is the diſtinction of party with ſome gentlemen have been anxious to eſtabliſh; but it is not the ground on which we divide. I am ſatisfied with the conſtitutional powers of the executive, and never wiſhed nor attempted to encreaſe them; and I do not believe that gentlemen on the other ſide of the houſe ever had a ſerious apprehenſion of danger from an encreaſe of executive authority. No, ſir, our views as to the powers which do and ought to belong to the general and ſtate governments, are the true ſource of our diviſions. I co operate with the party to which I am attached, becauſe I believe their true object and end is an honeſt and efficient ſupport of the general government, in the exerciſe of the legitimate powers of the conſtitution.

I pray to God I may be miſtaken in the opinion I entertain as to the deſigns of gentlemen to whom I am oppoſed.—Thoſe deſigns I believe hoſtile to the powers of this government State pride extinguiſhes a national ſentiment. Whatever power is taken for this government is given to the ſtates.

The ruins of this government aggrandize the ſtates. There are ſtates which are too proud to be controlled. Whoſe ſenſe of greatneſs and reſource renders them indifferent to our protection, and induces a belief, that if no general government exiſted; their influence would be more extenſive and their importance more conſpicuous. There are gen lemen who make no ſecret of an extreme point of depreſſi n, to which the government is to be ſunk. To that point we are rapidly progreſſing. But I would beg gentlemen to remember, that human affairs are not to be arreſted in their courſe, at artificial points. The impulſe now given may be accelerated by cauſes at preſent out of view. And when thoſe who now deſign well wiſh to ſtop, they may find their powers unable to reſiſt the torrent. It is not true that we ever wiſhed to give a dangerous ſtrength to executive power. While the government was in our hands it was our duty to maintain its conſtitutional balance, by preſerving the energies of each branch. There never was an attempt to vary the relation of its powers. The ſtruggle was to maintain the conſtitutional powers of the executive. The wild principles of French liberty were ſcattered through the country. We had our jacobins and diſorganizers. They ſaw no difference between a King, and a Preſident, and as the people of France had put down their King, they thought the People of America ought to put down their Preſident. They who conſidered the conſtitution as ſecuring all the principles of rational and practicable liberty, who were unwilling to embark upon the tempeſtuous ſea of revolution, in purſuit of viſionary ſchemes, were denounced as monarchiſts. A line was drawn between the government and the people; and the friends of the government were marked as the enemies of the people. I hope, however, that the government and the people are now the ſame: and I pray to God that what has been frequently remarked, may not in this caſe be diſcovered to be true, that they who have the name of people the moſt often in their mouths, have their true intereſts the moſt ſeldom at their hearts.

The honorable Gentleman from Virginia wandered to the very confines of the federal adminiſtration, in ſearch of materials the moſt inflammable and moſt capable of kindling the paſſions of his party.

He repreſents the government as ſeizing the firſt moment which preſented itſelf to create a dependent monied intereſt, ever devoted to its views. What are we to underſtand by this remark of the gentleman? Does he mean to ſay that Congreſs did wrong in funding the public debt? Does he mean to ſay that the price of our liberty and independence ought not to have been paid? Is he bold enough to denounce this meaſure as one of the federal victims marked for deſtruction? Is it the deſign to tell us thatits day has not yet come but is approaching; and that the funding ſyſtem is to add to the pile of federal ruins? Do I hear the gentleman ſay we will reduce the army to a ſhadow, we will give the navy to the worms, the mint which preſented the people with the emblems of their liberty and of their ſovereignty we will aboliſh—the revenue ſhall depend upon the winds and waves, the judges ſhall be made our creatures, and the great work ſhall be crowned and conſecrated by relieving the country from an odious and oppreſſive public debt. Theſe ſteps I preſume, are to be taken in progreſſion.

The gentleman will pauſe at each and feel the public pulſe. As the fever increaſes he will proceed, and the moment of delirium will be ſeized to finiſh the great work of deſtruction.

The aſſumption of the ſtate debts has been made an article of diſtinct crimination. It has been aſcribed to the worſt motives; to the deſign of increaſing a dependent monied intereſt. Is it not well known, that thoſe debts were part of the price of the revolution? That they roſe in the exigency of our affairs, from the efforts of the particular ſtates, at times when the federal arm could not be extended to their relief? Each ſtate was entitled to the protection of the union, the defence was a common burthen, and every ſtate had a right to expect that the expences attending its individual exertions in the general cauſe, would be reimburſed from the public purſe. I ſhall be permitted further to add that the United States, having abſorbed the ſources of ſtate revenues, except direct taxation, which was required for the ſupport of the ſtate governments, the aſſumption of theſe debts were neceſſary to ſave ſome of the ſtates from bankruptcy.

The internal taxes are made one of the crimes of the federal adminiſtration.—They were impoſed, ſays the gentleman, to create a hoſt of dependants on executive favor. This ſuppoſes the paſt adminiſtrations to have been not only very wicked, but very weak. They lay taxes in order to ſtrengthen their influence. Who is ſo ignorant as not to know that the impoſition of a tax would create an hundred enemies for one friend. The name of exciſe was odious; the details of collection were unavoidably offenſive, and it was to operate upon a part of the community leaſt diſpoſed to ſupport public burthens, and moſt ready to complain of their weight. A little experience will give the gentleman a new idea of the patronage of this government. He will find it not that dangerous weapon in the hands of the adminiſtration which he has heretofore ſuppoſed it, he will probably diſcover that the poiſon is accompanied by its antidote. And that an appointment of the government, while it gives to the adminiſtration one lazy friend, will raiſe up againſt it ten active enemies.

No! The motive aſcribed for the impoſition of the internal taxes is as unfounded, as it is uncharitable. The federal adminiſtration in creating burthens to ſupport the credit of the nation, and to ſupply the means of its protection, knew that they riſked the favor of thoſe upon whom their favor depended. They were willing to be the victims when the public good required.

The duties on imports and tonnage furniſhed a precarious revenue; a revenue at all times expoſed to deficiency from cauſes beyond our reach. The internal taxes offered a fund leſs liable to be impaired by accident; a fund which did not rob the mouth of labour, but was derived from the gratification of luxury. Theſe taxes are an equitable diſtributi n of the public burthens. Through this medium the Weſtern Country is enabled to contribute ſomething to the expences of a government which has expended and daily expends ſuch large ſums for its defence.—When thoſe taxes were laid, they were indiſpenſable. With the aid of them it has been difficult to prevent an increaſe of the public debt. And notwithſtanding the fairy proſpects which now dazzle our eyes, I undertake to ſay, if you aboliſh them this ſeſſion, you will be obliged to reſtore them or ſupply their place by a direct tax before the end of two years.—Will the gentleman ſay, that the direct tax was laid in order to enlarge the bounds of patronage. Will he deny that this was a meaſure to which we had been urged for years by our adverſaries, becauſe they foreſaw in it the ruin of federal power. My word for it, no adminiſtration will ever be ſtrengthened by a patronage united with taxes which the people are ſenſible of paying.

We were next told, that to get an army an Indian war was neceſſary. The remark was extremely bald, as the hon. gentleman did not alledge a ſingle reaſon for the poſition. He did not undertake to ſtate, that it was a wanton war, or provoked by the government. He did not even venture to deny, that it was a war of defence, and entered into in order to protect our brethren on the frontiers from the bloody ſcalping knife, and murderous tomahawk of the ſavage. What ought the government to have done?—Ought they to have eſtimated the value of the blood which probably would be ſhed, and the amount of the devaſtation likely to be committed before they determined on reſiſtance? They raiſed an army and after great expence and various fortune they have ſecured the peace and ſafety of the frontiers. But, why was the army mentioned on this occaſion, unleſs to forewarn us of the fate which awaits them, and to tell us, that their days are numbered? I cannot ſuppoſe, that the gentleman mentioned this little army, diſtributed on a line of three thouſand miles, for the purpoſe of giving alarm to three hundred thouſand free and brave yeomanry ever ready to defend the liberties of the country.

The hon. gentleman proceeded to inform the committee, that the government, availing itſelf of the depredations of the Algerines, created a navy. Did the gentleman mean to inſinuate, that this war was invited by the United States? Has he any document or proof to render the ſuſpicion colourable? No, ſir, he has none. He well knows that the Algerine aggreſſions were extremely embarraſſing to the government. When they commenced, we had no marine force to oppoſe to them. We had no harbours or places of ſhelter in the Mediterranean. A war with theſe pirates could be attended with neither honor nor profit. It might coſt a great deal of blood, and in the end it might be feared that a conteſt ſo far from home ſubject to numberleſs hazards and difficulties, could not be maintained. What would gentlemen have had the government to do? I know there are thoſe who are ready to anſwer—abandon the Mediterranean trade. But would this have done? The corſairs threatened to paſs the Streights, and were expected in the Atlantic. Nay, ſir, it was thought that our very coaſts would not have been ſecure.

Will gentlemen go farther and ſay, that the United States ought to relinquiſh their commerce. I believe this opinion has high authority to ſupport it. It has been ſaid, that we ought to be only cultivators of the earth, and make the nations of Europe our carriers.

This is not an occaſion to examine the ſolidity of this opinion; but I will only aſk, admitting the adminiſtration were diſpoſed to turn the purſuits of the people of this country from the Ocean to the land, whether there is a power in the government, or whether there would be if we were as ſtrong as the government of Turkey, or even of France, to accompliſh the object? With a ſea coaſt of 1700 miles, with innumerable harbours and inlets, with a people enterprizing beyond example, is it poſſible to ſay, you will have no ſhips or ſailors, nor merchants, The people of this country will never conſent to give up their navigation, and every adminiſtration will find themſelves conſtrained to provide means to protect their commerce.

In reſpect to the Algerines the late adminiſtrations were ſingularly unfortunate. They were obliged to fight or pay them. The true policy was to hold a purſe in one hand and a ſword in the other. This was the policy of the government. Every commercial nation in Europe was tributary to theſe petty barbarians. It was not eſteemed diſgraceful. It was an affair of calculation, and the adminiſtration made the beſt bargain in their power. They have heretofore been ſcandalized for paying tribute to a pirate, and now they are criminated, for preparing a few frigates, to protect our citizens from ſlavery and chains. Sir, I believe on this and many other occaſions, if the finger of heaven had pointed out a courſe and the government had purſued it, yet, that they would not have eſcaped the cenſure and reproaches of their enemies.

We are told, that the diſturbances in Europe [illegible] the army and [illegible] I will not, Mr. Chairman, at preſent go into a detailed view of the events which compelled the government to put on the armour of defence, and to reſiſt by force the French aggreſſions. All the world know the efforts which were made to accompliſh an amicable adjuſtment of differences with that power. It is enough to ſtate, that ambaſſadors of peace were twice repelled from the ſhores of France with ignominy and contempt. It is enough to ſay, that it was not till after we had drunk the cup of humiliation to the dregs, that the national ſpirit was rouſed to a manly reſolution, to depend only on their God and their courage for their protection. What, ſir, did it grieve the gentleman, that we did not crouch under the rod of the Mighty Nation, and like the petty powers of Europe, tamely ſurrender our independence?—Would he have had the people of the United States relinquiſh without a ſtruggle thoſe liberties which had coſt ſo much blood and treaſure? We had not, ſir, recourſe to arms, till the mouths of our rivers were choaked with French corſairs. 'Till our ſhores, and every harbour, were inſulted and violated 'Till half our commercial capital had been ſeized and no ſafety exiſted for the remainder but the protection of force.—At this moment a noble enthuſiaſm electrized the country—the national pulſe beat high, and we were prepared to ſubmit to every ſacrifice, determined only, that our independence ſhould be the laſt. At that time an American was a proud name in Europe; but I fear, much I fear, that in the courſe we are now likely to purſue, the time will ſoon arrive, when our citizens abroad will be aſhamed to acknowledge their country.

The meaſures of '98 grew out of the public feelings. They were loudly demanded by the public voice. It was the people who drove the government to arms, and not as the gentleman expreſſed it, the government which puſhed the people to the X. Y. Z of their political deſigns before they underſtood the A. B. C. of their political principles.

But what, ſir, did the gentleman mean by his X. Y. Z. I muſt look for ſomething very ſignificant, ſomething more than a quaintneſs of expreſſion, or a play upon words in what falls from a gentleman, of his learning and ability.—Did he mean that the diſpatches which contained thoſe letters were impoſtures deſigned to deceive and miſlead the people of America. Intended to rouſe a falſe ſpirit not juſtified by events.——Though he gentleman had no reſpect for ſome of the characters of that embaſſy; though he felt no reſpect for the Chief Juſtice or the gentleman from South Carolina, two characters as pure, as honorable and exalted, as any country can boaſt of, yet, I ſhould have expected that he would have felt ſome tenderneſs for Mr. Gerry, in whom his party had ſince given proofs of undiminiſhed confidence. Does the gentleman believe that Mr. Gerry would have joined in the deception, and aſſiſted in fabricating a tale which was to blind his countrymen and to enable the government to deſtroy their liberties? Sir, I will not avail myſelf of the equivocations or confeſſions of Talleyrand himſelf; I ſay theſe gentlemen will not dare publicly to deny what is atteſted by the hand and ſeal of Mr. Gerry.

The truth of theſe diſpatches admitted, what was you. government to do? Give us, ſay the Directory 1,200 000 livres for our own purſe, and purchaſe fifteen millions of dollars of the Dutch debt, (which was worth nothing) and we will receive your miniſters and negociate for peace.

It was only left to the government to chuſe between an unconditional ſurrender of the honor and independence of the country, or a manly reſiſtance. Can you blame, ſir, the adminiſtration for a line of conduct, which has reflected on the nation ſo much honor, and to which under God, it owes its preſent proſperity.

Theſe are the events of the general government which the gentleman has reviewed in ſucceſſion, and endeavoured to render odious or ſuſpicious. For all this I could have forgiven him, but there is one thing for which I will not, I cannot forgive him. I mean his attempt to diſturb the aſhes of the dead—to diſturb the aſhes of the great and good Waſhington. Sir, I might degrade by attempting to eulogize this illuſtrious character. The work is infinitely beyond my powers. I will only ſay that as long as exalted talents and virtues confer honor among men, the name of Waſhington will be held in veneration.

After, Mr. Chairman, the honorable member had exhauſted one quiver of arrows againſt the late executive, he opened another equally poiſoned, againſt the judiciary. He has told us, ſir, that when the power of the government was rapidly paſſing from federal hands, after we had heard the thundering voice of the people which diſmiſſed us from their ſervice, we erected a judiciary, which we expected would afford us the ſhelter of an inviolable ſanctuary. The gentleman is deceived. We knew better, ſir, the characters who were to ſucceed us, and we knew that nothing was ſacred in the eyes of infidels. No, ſir, I never had a thought that any thing belonging to the federal government was holy in the eyes of thoſe gentlemen. I could never therefore imagine that a ſanctuary could be built up which would not be violated. I believe theſe gentlemen regard a public opinion becauſe their power depends upon it, but I believe they reſpect no exiſting eſtabliſhment of the government, and if public opinion could be brought to ſupport them, I have no doubt they would annihilate the whole. I ſhall

at present only say farther on this head, that we thought the re-organization of the judicial system an useful measure, and we considered it as a duty to employ the remnant of our power to the best advantage of the country.

The hon. gentleman expressed his joy that the constitution had at last become sacred in our eyes—that we formerly held that it meant every thing or nothing. I believe, sir, that the constitution formerly appeared different in our eyes from what it now appears in the eyes of the dominant party. We formerly saw in it the principles of a fair and goodly creation? We looked upon it as a source of peace, of safety, of honor, and of prosperity, to the country. But now the view is changed; it is the instrument of wild and dark destruction. It is a weapon which is to prostrate every establishment, to which the nation owes the unexampled blessings which it enjoys.

The present state of the country is an unanswerable commentary upon our construction of the constitution. It is true that we made it mean much, and I hope, sir, we shall not be taught by the present administration that it can mean even worse than nothing.

The gentleman has not confined his animadversions to the individual establishment, but he has gone so far as to make the judges, the subject of personal invective. They have been charged with having transgressed the bounds of judicial duty, and become the apostles of a political sect. We have heard of their traveling about the country for little other purpose than to preach the federal doctrines to the people.

Sir, I think a judge should never be a partizan. No man would be more ready to condemn a judge who carried his political prejudices or antipathies on the bench. But I have still to learn that such a charge can be sustained against the judges of the United States.

The constitution is the supreme law of the land, and they have taken pains in their charges to grand juries to unfold and explain its principles. Upon similar occasions, they have enumerated the laws which compose our criminal code, and when some of those laws have been denounced by the enemies of the administration as unconstitutional, the judges may have felt themselves called upon to express their judgment upon that point and the reasons of their opinions.

So far, but no farther, I believe the judges have gone; and in going thus far they have done nothing more than faithfully discharge their duty.

But if, sir, they have offended against the constitution or laws of the country, why are they not impeached? The gentleman now holds the sword of justice, the judges are not a privileged order, they have no shelter but their innocence.

But in any view are the sins of the former judges to be fastened upon the new judicial system? Would you annihilate a system, because some men under part of it had acted wrong. The constitution has pointed out a mode of punishing and removing the men, and does not leave this miserable pretext for the wanton exercise of powers which is now contemplated.

[*Mr. Bayard's Speech to be continued.*]

# Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

The National Intelligencer says Mr. Giles's speech, "is a fortress which neither declamation, or sophistry can shake." The sallies of argument however, from the Federal orators, armed with truth and the good of their country, have not only forced the line of circumvallation, but undermined the "fortress" and obliged the Ajax Talemon, (as Callender calls him) to retire from his "strong hold." Duane says, "he has on no occasion heard a more ingenious speech than that of Mr. Giles." An extract of a letter from Washington, (probably from Dr. Lieb) contains the following: "Yesterday Mr. Giles made one of the most luminous speeches I ever heard." It is surprising that Mr. Bacon should not be noticed by these panegyrists, his speech contained more logical reasoning, and sound argument, and was more applicable to the subject of debate than all the other democratic speeches, not excepting the "Chef d'œuvre" of Breckenridge himself.

The "luminous ingenuity" of Mr. Giles, consists in his defamation and abuse of Washington and Adams, and of the wise and salutary measures, which resulted from their administrations. After reading several columns of his *infidious calumny*, we find him asking "pardon of the committee for this digression. He had been impelled to it from the course the debate had taken, and particularly from the indecorous attacks made on the President of the United States." How honorable would it have been to you, Mr. Giles, had you felt this tender sensibility, this regard to decorum in the early part of your *sophistical harangue*; you would then have spared those revilings against the Clergy of New-England, whom Mr. Hastings told you, (very justly) were a "learned, pious and patriotic class of citizens." Remember Sir, that the bulk of our citizens, will never be made the dupes of your art—the people of the United States will discern your views, in the perusal of your speech—they will despise your slander and condemn your principles. The reason why you are so attached to the man who wrote letters to Mazzie, and who was even before yourself in his malicious attacks on the virtuous Washington, is no secret! It is well understood, and confidently believed, that you are one of those "coadjutors and constitutional advisers" to whom Mr. Jefferson alludes in his answer to the Constitutional Republicans of the county of Kennebeck. It is far from problematical, that we shall have cause to lament, that the "*gestion* of our affairs" is not in better hands. You are believed to possess more insinuation, art and address, than judgment, prudence and sound policy—and whether you have not less political honesty than either of these qualities, remains to be determined. You are now considered as the *political Goliah* of the present majority, and you must expect to be noticed. I pray you to accept the homage of my high consideration. CENSOR.

*Wash. Fed.*

*Melancholy account of the loss of the brig Industry, communicated in a letter from one of the passengers, to his parents in Boston.*

"On the 15th of Nov. we sailed from Halifax for St. Johns's, having on board 24 souls, 16 of whom were passengers, and among them a lady with three children, the oldest 5 years, and the youngest 10 months; on the 20th, being then 70 miles west of Seal Isle, in the Bay of Fundy, we discovered at about 8 o'clock in the evening, a fire in the after hold of the vessel; every endeavour was instantly tried to extinguish the flames, but in vain; the dry goods, with which she was principally loaded, were all in flames, and had spread to every part of the brig. In this dreadful situation we had no other alternative, but to take to our boat, which being but 16 feet long, was illy calculated either for containing so many souls, or navigating a sea which was then tempestuous. We, however, left the brig at 10 o'clock at night, and embarked on board our little boat; the wind then blowing from land; the next day two of the men died; on the third, the lady and her poor infants expired under their severe sufferings; from this time until we were taken up, the men were continually dying. The cries of the afflicted woman and her infant children were the most heart piercing of any thing I ever felt or experienced. During this period, and until we were relieved we had nothing to eat or drink. On the 6th day, we had but 5 men out of the 24 that left the vessel with us; and these so exhausted with fatigue and hunger, as to be unable to throw all the dead overboard; indeed we were compelled to eat a part of the flesh of one man, who had recently died. On the 7th day, we were providentially taken up by a vessel, and carried into Yarmouth, on the Nova Scotia shore; where every assistance and comfort was afforded us. One of the 5 taken up is since dead, and the others, except myself, so frost bitten, as to be forever maimed."

The Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER presents the following interesting article to his readers, the accuracy of which he believes may be depended upon.

## COMPENDIUM

*Of the Commerce, Shipping and Finances of Great-Britain, 1801.*

### COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| The real value of imports into Great Britain in the year ending the 5th Jan. 1801, was | £.54,500,000 |
| The real value of British manufactures exported in the year ending the 5th of January, 1801, was | £.39,500,000 |
| The real value of foreign merchandize exported in the year ending the 5th Jan. 1801, was | £.16,300,000 |
| Total value of Exports | £.55,800,000 |
| Registered vessels belonging to the British dominions and employed in trade in the year ending the 5th Jan. 1801, were in number | 18,877 |
| Tonnage of ditto | 1,905,438 |
| Men employed in ditto | 143,661 |

An account of the value of the Imports and Exports of Great-Britain, taken at four different periods between the 5th January 1793, and the 5th January 1801.

IMPORTS.

| Date. | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1793 | £.19,256,717 | 9 | 8 |
| 1795 | 22,736,889 | 9 | 1 |
| 1797 | 21,013,956 | 17 | 5 |
| 1801 | 54,500,000 | 0 | 0 |

EXPORTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1793 | 20,390,180 | 6 | 10 |
| 1795 | 27,312,338 | 17 | 4 |
| 1797 | 28,917,010 | 8 | 1 |
| 1801 | 55,800,000 | 0 | 0 |

It will appear on inspection of the above account that the value of imports has increased within the last eight years in an almost threefold degree, and the value of exports in a rather increased proportion; consequently the commerce and manufactures of Great-Britain, have, by the very means intended to crush them, acquired additional energy.

### FINANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The total sum to be raised in G. Britain for the service of the year 1801 is estimated at | £.68,923,970 |

Estimate of taxes to make good the same.

| | |
|---|---|
| The gross receipt of the permanent revenue after deducting re-payments for over entries, drawbacks and bounties amounting in the year ending on the 5th Jan. 1801, to | £. 27,419,000 |
| Supposed to produce the same as the present year. | |
| Tax on income estimated at | 5,822,000 |
| Ditto on imports and exports estimated at | 1,200,000 |
| Repayments from Grenada, impress and lottery, | 800,000 |
| Exchequer bills charged on suppples 1802, | 2,000,000 |
| Interest on land tax payable by instalments and monies remaining in the exchequer of lotteries of former years, | 62,000 |
| Surplus of ways and means 1800, & residue of grants to the emperor of Germany and elector of Bavaria, | 560,000 |
| An expected additional produce of taxes that were deficient in 1800, | 1,100,000 |
| Produce of taxes of the last session estimated at | 1,000,000 |
| Loan on account of G. B. | 25,500,000 |
| Loan on acct. of Ireland, | 2,500,000 |
| | £. 67,963,000 |

Loans contracted during the 9 years war, with their rates of interest.

| Dates. | Loans. | Rate of Inter. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1793 | £. 4,500,000 | £. 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 1794 | 21,000,000 | 4 | 10 | 9 |
| 1795 | 18,000,000 | 4 | 15 | 8 |
| 1796 | 18,000,000 | 4 | 14 | 8 |
| 1796 | 7,500,000 | 4 | 12 | 2 |
| 1797 | 18,000,000 | 5 | 14 | 3 |
| 1797 | 14,500,000 | 6 | 6 | 10 |
| 1798 | 17,000,000 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| 1799 | 5,000,000 | 5 | 12 | 5 |
| 1799 | 15,500,000 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1800 | 20,500,000 | 4 | 14 | 2 |
| 1800 | 3,000,000* | | | |
| 1801 | 25,000,000† | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 1801 | 2,500,000‡ | | | |
| | £. 188,500,000 | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Funded Debt. January 5, 1801, | £. 476,626,236 |
| Unfunded do. | 20,946,186 |
| | £. 497,572,422 |

* Borrowed from the Bank of England for six years, without interest, for the renewal of their Charter.
† For Great Britain.
‡ For Ireland.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE.

From the accumulation of profit, which this table might seem to evidence, several exceptions ought to be made: 1st, the imports and exports for the use of fleets and armies, which afford no profit, but are substantial losses to the nation. 2d. Goods imported for a market, warehoused and re-exported, leaving only a remnant of the duty behind. 3d. Neutral property carried in as prize and exported on acquittal. 4th. Exports to the British colonies, which cannot be called exports to foreign countries.

On the other hand, as a part of the profit made in the colonies, and by British subjects in foreign countries, annually finds its way to the mother country and settles there, the imports compared with the exports may be considered as magnified, when the balance of trade is estimated from the comparison. *Nat. In.*


## *Dancing Assembly.*

A regular Dancing Assembly will be held at Gadsby's Hotel *this Evening*.

By order of the Managers.

March 10.

*In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria county, on* Thursday the 8th day of April next, *will be offered for sale on the premises, for ready money,*

## A Lot of Ground

Containing half an acre; lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria; extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, and on Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot. The lot is subject to an annual rent which will be made known on the day of sale. As the lot is large it will be divided into smaller dividends, and sold either in parcels or altogether as will best suit purchasers. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY,
JOHN DUNLAP, } Com'rs.

March 10. d

## *To Rent,*

From one to seven years, upon moderate terms,

*The noted Public House,*

in Centerville, now occupied by George Newman, with fire wood and all necessary out houses thereto belonging, and about 15 acres of cleared land. This tavern is an old established stand and allowed to be the best in the town of Centerville. Possession will be given the first of April. For terms apply to

CARR W. LANE,
Fairfax county, near Centerville.

March 10. e03t

## *Fifteen Dollars Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living about 8 miles from Alexandria, near Price's tavern, on Sunday last, a dark Mulatto man, named *Hanson Waugh*, a cooper by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or seven inches high, he generally wears blue clothes, but may change them as he has others with him. Ten Dollars will be paid for apprehending him in the county and securing him so that I get him again, or the above reward, if taken out of the county, and reasonable charges if brought home.

ROBERT BOWLING.

March 10. e03t‡

## JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

## GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be sold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

March 4.

## ROBBERY.

*One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

THE subscribers' store was last night broke open and the following Cash and Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet muslins,
Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimities; camel hair shawls; brown, red and blue bandannoes; yellow flaggs and cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India book muslins; womens' blue and white worsted and cotton stockings, men's fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces of Marseilles vest patterns and silk nankeen, together with a variety of other articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any person for discovering the Cash and Goods and convicting the thief or thieves; or Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in proportion for any part of the Goods recovered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will interest themselves in discovering and bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of this daring attack upon the property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.

January 2. d

☞ Such Printers as are disposed to detect villainy are requested to insert the above.

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JUST RECEIVED
And for sale by the subscriber, lower end of PRINCE-STREET, a few barrels of
*APPLES.*
THO. SIMMS.
Feb. 25. d

---

William Harthorne
*Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,*
Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.
*At his store in town,*
Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogshead or barrel,
First and second quality James River Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams.
Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
James River Coal.
*For Sale,*
A number of valuable Lots in town,
A small House on a lot of 28 feet front on Water Street, next door to Major Muncaster's.
*Also, for Sale or Rent,*
A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.
*To Let,*
A two story Frame House on Duke street, with a large garden and well of good water at the door.
3d mo. 1. d

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*JUST PUBLISHED,*
AND FOR SALE AT
COTTOM & STEWART'S
*Book-Store, Royal-street,*
POLITICAL ESSAYS,
RELATIVE TO THE
*War of the French Revolution;*
—VIZ.—
AN ARGUMENT
*Against continuing the War, for the subversion of the Republican Government of France:*
A LETTER
*To the Duke of Portland, being an answer to the two Letters of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating for Peace with the French Republic:—And*
A MEMORIAL,
*Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and Emancipation of Spanish America, by means which would promote the tranquility of Ireland.*
BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.
—
Nov. 20.

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An Apprentice wanted.

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*JUST RECEIVED,*
COARSE WOOLLENS,
Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.
Wm. HODGSON.
Oct. 6. d

---

JUST RECEIVED,
*And for sale on a liberal credit, or to exchange for Flour,*
1900 bushels of excellent Turk's Island Salt, and
40 bls. prime Beef.
*I have also,*
20 quarter casks Port Wine.
WM. HODGSON.
Feb. 3. d

---

*Notice.*

THE subscriber intending to quit his present business, gives this public notice, that any person having demands against him, will present the same, and they will be immediately discharged. The few indebted to him, by doing likewise, will get the thanks of
THOMAS CRUSE.

Who will continue for one month selling off his STOCK of GOODS at prime cost.
March 5. d2w

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VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

*On THURSDAY, the first day of April next, will be exposed to sale at the Coffee-House in Alexandria, at one o'clock,*
A valuable Lot
*of the following description:*

Beginning at the distance of 140 feet east from Union street, and running thence east parallel to Oronoko street 100 feet to the river Potomac, thence north parallel to Union street and binding on the river 100 feet, thence west parallel to Oronoko street 100 feet, thence south with Union street to the beginning, with privilege of a 10 feet alley through the ground belonging to the heirs of Jesse Taylor, deceased.

This lot comprehends the whole front of the wharf commonly called Taylor's wharf; the depth of water is about 28 feet. It is situated at the upper end of the town of Alexandria, and is one of the nearest wharves to the City of Washington and George Town. The navigation of Potomac being now completed renders it an advantageous situation for business—the wharf is sound and substantial. A Ferry is established from the lot to the Maryland shore, which rents for £. 20 per annum, and is daily encreasing in value.

The terms of sale will be one third of 2,550 dollars in cash, the remaining two thirds of 2,550 dollars, in equal payments at 6 and 12 months—on any sum which the property may sell for, above 2,550 dollars, a credit of two years, from the day of sale, will be given.

For any further particulars apply to the subscriber,
SAMUEL CRAIG,
Feb. 24. eodf Trustee.

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WILL BE SOLD,
*At Selby, the residence of the late Mrs.* Hannah Washington, *of Fairfax county, on a credit until the first day of November next, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for all sums above five pounds,*
A variety of excellent
Household Furniture, and
Stock of every kind, *viz.*
HORSES, HORNED CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS.

The sale will commence on Wednesday the seventh of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold.
THOS. LEE, sen.
Executor of Mrs. Hannah Washington, deceased.
March 8. eo3td12t ‡

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☞ *Removal.*
Robert & John Gray
Have removed their
*Book and Stationary Store*
from Prince street, to the store lately occupied by Pomery and Isabel, in King street, fourth door from the south east corner of King and Royal streets.
Feb 3. d3teo

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LIVERY STABLE,
*And HORSES & CARRIAGES*
TO HIRE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he takes horses on livery, and keeps some excellent horses and carriages to hire.

*Also,*
A few good SADDLE HORSES for sale.

Apply in part of the house formerly the Swan Tavern, King street, to
JOHN HODGKIN.
Jan. 25. eo18t‡

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FALL GOODS.
CUTHBERT POWELL
*Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of*
Fall & Winter Goods,
which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package. *Also,*
25 Crates Earthen Ware,
well assorted. Sept. 29. eo

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NOW LANDING,
*From on board the ship Hannah, from Aux-Cayes,*
And for Sale at the Subscribers' Wharf,
62 hhds. first quality Molasses,
68 bales Cotton,
325 bags } green Coffee,
76 bls. }
13 hhds. Sugar,
*They have also for Sale,*
100 boxes fresh Raisins,
200 reams of Letter Paper in cases,
30 bushels of fresh Clover Seed.
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
Feb. 16. 2aw3w

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THE SUBSCRIBER,
*Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns,* OFFERS FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING
*Very valuable Property.*
One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.——Also, a FORGE, 30 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eights may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoinig the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chesnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in.—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit apply to
JOHN POTTS.
Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw7t

---

*Wanted,*
ABOUT 200 WHARF LOGS, delivered at the Eastern Branch Ferry—For which a generous price will be given, if delivered agreably to a contract to be entered into. Apply to
JAMES O'BRIEN.
City of Washington,
Feb. 13. 2aw16t‡

---

*Bark Wanted.*

The subscribers want to purchase a large quantity of Bark; they will give Eight Dollars per cord for Chesnut-Oak and Spanish-Oak, and Seven Dollars for Black-Oak delivered in good order.
EZRA KINSEY & Co.
ISAAC SHREVE.
Feb. 6. 1aw7t

---

*Printing in all its variety executed at this office.*

---

PROPOSALS,
By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl-street, New-York,
*For publishing by Subscription,*
In two handsome octavo volumes,
THE FEDERALIST,
ON
THE NEW CONSTITUTION.*
*BY PUBLIUS.*
WRITTEN IN 1788.
*TO WHICH IS ADDED,*
PACIFICUS,
ON
*The Proclamation of Neutrality,*
WRITTEN IN 1793.
*The whole revised and corrected, with new passages and notes.*

—

THE FEDERALIST was written in a series of numbers, under the signature of Publius, shortly after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution, and addressed to the People of the State of New-York, with the design of enforcing the propriety and necessity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of a man, whose name will be held in sacred respect long after the pitiful attempts which have been made to slander his fame shall have sunk into oblivion. Two other gentlemen, of distinguished talents, occasionally contributed some essays, which will be marked in the publication.*

All parties seem at length united in professions of regard for the Constitution; if they are sincere, the consideration cannot fail to enhance the value of a work, which, by employing in its favor all the energy of argument, and all the persuasion of eloquence, was eminently useful in promoting its general ratification.

Whoever is desirous of being well informed of the principles and provisions of our Government, and the manner in which they have been supported and vindicated, of the objections that were made to the Constitution by its first opposers, and how they were answered, will find these volumes fraught with ample and satisfactory instruction. The study of them must form an essential part of the education of the American statesman. Politicians, indeed, of every country, will here discover materials in the science of Government well worthy of their attention; a science, of all others, the most interesting to mankind, as it most deeply concerns human happiness. The Federalist contains principles that may be remembered and studied with advantage by all classes of men in other countries than our own, and in other ages than that in which we live. The People of America alone have afforded the example of a pure Representative Republic. In this work it will appear, that the principles of this form of Government have been well understood, and thoroughly developed, and should, unfortunately, the experiment which we have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to attempt the renewal of similar systems, as no rational hope can be entertained, that more correct notions on this subject will prevail than are here exhibited.

To preserve these papers, therefore, which have so much intrinsic merit, and such lasting utility, in a dress suitable to their character, is the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the same enlightened statesman who was the chief author of the Federalist. These Essays were written in defence of the first leading step which our Government took to preserve that Neutrality which it continued to maintain during the late Transatlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated the minor powers of Europe, and shaken the civilized world.

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* The first gentleman here alluded to is General Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madison and Mr. Jay.

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